result of these structural measures, it is possible, with a cutting blade that is rotating at high speed, for an obstacle to strike not the cutting edge of the blade, but rather the leading, truncated or blunt edge of the radial ends of the cutting blade. As a result, merely a slight impulse is effected that is directed radially inwardly from the obstacle to the axis of rotation of the cutting blade. A frontal striking of the obstacle upon a cutting edge of the cutting blade is thereby prevented.

To effect a draw cut of the material that is to be cut, it is expedient to have the edges of the blade sections extend to the radial ends of the blade sections in a trapezoidal manner. The blade sections of the cutting blade are thus tapered outwardly to their radial ends. It can also be expedient, rather than providing the blade sections with a trapezoidal contour, to form them in the shape of a double trapezoid. The edges of each blade section therefore extend in a bent manner relative to the longitudinal axis of the blade sections. The radially extending inner edges, in other words the edges proceeding from the main body of the cutting blade, merge in an angular manner, or preferably in a radius, with the radially outer edges. The radially outer edges in turn merge in an angular manner or preferably in a radius with the radially outward, convexly extending ends of the blade section. It is expedient to form the radially outer edges shorter than the radially inner edges. In this manner a nearly